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# LETTERS

*On the Subject of the*

Arm'd Yeomanry.

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LETTERS



# LETTERS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

**Arm'd Peomanry,**

ADDRESSED TO THE

Rt. Hon. Earl Gower Sutherland,

*COLONEL of the STAFFORDSHIRE*

**VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,**

B Y

*Francis Percival Eliot,*

**MAJOR, IN THE ABOVE CORPS.**

PRINTED

AT THE DESIRE OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS,

TO THE

**Internal Defence of the County,**

HELD AT STAFFORD, OCTOBER 1st. 1794.

THE SECOND EDITION.

While Myriads are in the Field for the Destruction of all Property,  
Property must be Arm'd, or it cannot be safe.

ARTHUR YOUNG.

STAFFORD:

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LETTERS

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

TO THE

MEMBERS

OF THE SOCIETY



AND

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

TO THE

MEMBERS

OF THE SOCIETY

OF LONDON

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LETTER, I.

ON THE

DISCIPLINE

OF THE

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

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*Ære caput fulgens, cristæque hirsutus equinæ,  
Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit.*

VIRGIL.

The brazen helm with nodding horse-hair crow'd,  
Refulgent shines the warrior's temples round ;  
Thus arm'd, and thus adorn'd, with rapid force,  
Thro' the thiek throng he drives the well-train'd horse.

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*My Lord.*

THE novelty of a corps composed entirely of gentlemen and yeomen, exhibiting what may be termed a kind of non-descript species of soldiery, must necessarily awaken the curiosity of the county, as to the means to be adopted in order to bring into a state of discipline a body of men, who feeling themselves independent as individuals, have nevertheless voluntarily step'd forth in defence of a constitution, which the experience of ages has proved perfectly competent to the preservation of that independence, which it is their pride and happiness to enjoy.

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Anxiously

Anxiously zealous for the service in which we are embarked, I have made every possible enquiry as to the modes of discipline made use of in other counties; and from what I can learn, they are so infinitely various, as to allow full latitude for the adoption of such means, as may appear, to your Lordship, best calculated to bring the *Staffordshire Cavalry* to a speedy knowledge of every thing useful, without burthening them with any thing for the purpose of mere parade: for however highly disciplined you would wish to see your regiment, (and I doubt not but that it is your Lordship's earnest desire, they should set as fair an example to the provincial corps of Cavalry, as the Militia of the county have already done to those of Infantry) it must ever be kept in mind, that the purposes for which the Volunteer Cavalry are enroll'd, do not require that variety of movements, or that refin'd degree of horsemanship, so necessary for the regular regiments of Light Dragoons; who are often (particularly of late years since so many of the Heavy Cavalry have been reform'd) obliged to act in line with other corps; and of course, necessitated to practice many more complicated manœuvres than what we, from the nature of the service for which we are principally intended, are at all likely to make use of. To quell a sudden

sudden and unpremeditated riot; or by the known loyalty and steady appearance of the troops on their field days, to keep in awe the discontented spirits of the kingdom, are, I trust, all the duties that will ever be required at our hands: for God forbid, that the natural bulwarks of the empire, its gallant and victorious fleets, should ever be so baffl'd by wind or weather (the only enemies a British seaman finds invincible) as to permit a foreign invader to get footing on this island.

You will also, my Lord, probably agree with me, that though the gentlemen of whom the corps is composed, as well private volunteers, as officers, enrol themselves with that determined zeal and high spirit of emulation, which will enable them to excel in every thing they undertake, it will for that very reason, as well as on account of the shortness of time allowed for practice, (for I apprehend that two mornings in a week, and between two and three hours at a time, will be as much as can be spared from their families and professions) be highly necessary not to attempt to teach them more than they can learn in that time; and by all means to simplify, as much as possible, the little they are then taught.

To place them well on their horses, to make them mount and dismount with speed  
and



and regularity; to passage to the right and left; to rein back; and above all, to have their horses so well on their haunches, and so light in hand, as to ensure the perfect command of them in all movements; these are the first and principal lessons to be taught.—To learn to tell themselves off by half-ranks, by quarter-ranks, by fours, and by files; and to advance or retreat from right, left, or centre of squadrons, by any of the above numbers; and to double up, and form again; and to be steady in keeping their exact distances and dressings in all their wheelings, will be the next step in our progress towards a state of discipline.—Our third and last advance must be, to charge in line; to skirmish and rally by sound of trumpet (or more properly by bugle horn).—These, my Lord, if well executed will probably be sufficient for gentlemen who are not to make the science of tactics the business of their lives, and will yet enable them to act with vigor and effect on any sudden emergency.

I flatter myself I need hardly mention to my brother officers, how more than commonly necessary, the peculiar constitution of the corps in which we have the honor to command must render it, to adopt the gentlest and most persuasive methods of engaging the attention and exertions of their troops; however we  
may



may in our own minds feel the necessity of the *FORTITER IN RE*, never let us for a moment forget that it is the *SUAVITER IN MODO* alone by which it can be attained. Those gentlemen are widely mistaken who think that severity (even with common soldiers) is at all conducive to discipline; the cane of a Prussian corporal may drub a man into a mechanical obedience of orders; it may make him handle his arms with precision, and load and fire with rapidity: in short, it may make him a perfect parade-man, but never will it inspire him with that enthusiastic ardor, which attaching the British soldier to his officer, renders him invincible in all climates, and in every quarter of the globe; that high and gallant spirit which warm'd his breast amidst the snows of Canada with Wolfe; and braced his nerves against the scorching Suns of India under Cornwallis. To persuade even a soldier who is paid for fighting, that it is his interest to excel; and by piquing his pride, engage him through emulation to surpass his comrades is no very difficult task—*EXPERTO CREDE*—it is the only subject on which I wish to be an egotist; and it is with infinite pleasure I can look back and boast, that for several years during which I served (first as a Lieutenant, and afterwards as Captain) in one company, no instance occur'd of a soldier be-  
longing

longing to that company being either struck or punished in any way whatever—and never, to the last hour of my life, shall I cease to remember the satisfaction I experienced, when on my giving up the Light Infantry, the whole body to a man requested leave to resign the honorable distinction of a flank company, and to go into the battalion with me.—If these things have been done with common soldiers; with men who at the time of enlisting have no other object in view, but the easiest means of procuring a maintenance, how much more ought we not to expect from gentlemen, who with the most disinterested principles enrol themselves for the sole purpose of serving their country, and of enforcing a due obedience to the establish'd laws—gentlemen whom we may fairly suppose to be as zealous as ourselves, and who will therefore cheerfully coincide in every proper measure.

Having mentioned the things which strike me as expedient to be taught, it may not be amiss to say something on the easiest and least complicated mode of teaching them.—And first, in regard to the business of the riding school, tho' my own mind has long been made up, as to the degree of horsemanship necessary for the Volunteer Cavalry, yet wishing to have my opinion corrected by those whom I esteemed much better judges of the business, I have consulted

consulted every officer of cavalry whom I have had the pleasure of meeting since the establishment of our corps has been in agitation, and here, as on every other subject, the variety of opinions was endless—some advise, to have nothing to do with the riding-school, but to let the Volunteers preserve the same rough, but probably safe seat they now use in common; from an idea, that when you have taken that from them, you will not have sufficient time or practice to give them a better; and that even if you could, it would be lost on the other five days of the week, on which they lay aside the military habit: there is certainly some degree of force in these observations; though my own opinion goes strongly on the other side of the question—others insist, peremptorily on the necessity of making them complete horsemen; (that is to say, as much so as Dragoons in general are) and that, without that knowledge, they will be confused and irregular in all their movements; and in short, any thing but soldiers:—and indeed I am so far of this opinion, that I think a man on horseback, without the perfect command of the animal under him, is in a much less safe situation than if on foot, and trusting to his own exertions alone. However, a medium between the two extremes is probably the path



we ought to pursue.—A covered riding school, I apprehend, we have nothing to do with; it may be sufficient to practice in the field, the lessons before mentioned; but as the troops will be trained in separate districts, it will be highly necessary for the Captains to establish some uniform system of proceeding; without which, we cannot hope to appear with any degree of credit as one body, should we be called upon so to do: it is for this reason, therefore, that I have presumed to throw my thoughts into the present form; and with Lieutenant-Col. Monckton's concurrence, to lay them before your Lordship for your approbation; trusting that the following method of teaching, will be found as short and simple, as the nature of the service will admit of.

On the first meeting of the troop, after the officers have seen that the uniforms, arms and accoutrements of the private gentlemen, as well as the saddles, bridles, furniture, &c. of their horses, are properly put on; it may be sufficient to practice mounting, dismounting, and linking, in the manner described in the instructions; (1.) taking great care to see that they are firmly, as well as neatly, seated in their saddles; the head and body perfectly upright

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(1.) The instructions being merely intended for the use of the regiment, will be printed separately.



upright, the shoulders back, the breast a very little projected, the elbows close, (but not stiffly or awkwardly so) the wrist of the bridle-hand a little bent, with the fingers towards the body, the hand about four inches above the pommel, the right hand hanging easily down, the thighs and knees close to the saddle, the flat of the leg parallel with the horse's side, the foot in the same direction, the toe exactly perpendicular under the knee, and the heel depressed about one inch and a half lower than the toe : (2.) this is the seat which exhibits the most perfect combination of strength and grace; and with which, the rider may fearlessly defy every effort of his horse to displace him. Having now seated your men properly in their saddles, and having taught them to mount and dismount with regularity, it may be right to consider how far your Lordship would wish to perfect their seats by long-ing without stirrups; a practice which cannot be too much recommended, and which alone can give that graceful equilibrium, by which

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(2.) The proper length of the stirrup is found by letting the leg hang easily down the horse's side, (out of the stirrup) neither contracted nor extended, and taking the leather to such a shortness, that the bottom part of the iron may just touch the bottom of the ankle-bone; a rule which, varying the length of the stirrup with that of the leg, gives every man a seat in proportion to his height.

the real horseman is to be distinguished from the post-boy, or the jockey. If my proposition should take place, (3.) of allowing a Quarter-master to be attached to the field officer's troop in each Squadron, to be employed chiefly as riding-master to the two troops composing it; which may easily be done if the field officer and captain appoint distinct days of exercise for their troops; this at two days per week each, will leave him two clear days for dressing the officers' or private gentlemen's horses, or for such other duty as the commanding officer of the Squadron may think fit to employ him in. According to this plan it will be very feasible, and, certainly, very useful, for the riding-master, assisted by the serjeants, to practice the Volunteers in longing without stirrups, in crossing over and changing hands, in passing to right and left, in stopping their horses on their haunches, and in reining back; all which by inculcating the necessary aids of hand and heel, will tend to ensure a perfect obedience from the horse, and of course, an equal degree of safety to the rider.

On the method of performing the above lessons, it will not be necessary for me to enlarge; as in the first place, it would swell my letter

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(3.) Which has since been adopted.

letter far beyond any moderate bounds; and secondly, as the riding-master, if properly qualified, will exemplify them much better in practice, than I could possibly do on paper.

To those officers who have not been educated in a riding-school, I beg leave to recommend the late Lord Pembroke's excellent treatise on *Military Equitation*; which book, as well as Captain Hinde's *Discipline of the Light Horse*, no officer of Light Cavalry should be without; the former shews all the business of the riding-school, and treatment of horses; the latter, the whole of the duty, both in field and quarters. Should any gentlemen wish to proceed further in the science of horsemanship Berenger may be consulted; but I apprehend that every thing necessary for a soldier, is fully contained in Lord Pembroke's book; which to perfect clearness adds great brevity; and by not overloading the memory, enables it to retain the whole of his instructions: Captain Hinde's book is equally useful, though hardly so luminous in its stile or language. I know of no other book to compare with these.

Supposing then, my Lord, the Volunteers to be perfected in their riding as far as the foregoing lessons by the riding-masters, as well as in the use of the pistol and sabre ( the carbine  
being



being very wisely rejected) by the serjeants, we are now ready to take the field in troops; where our first care must be to teach them to tell themselves off, by half-ranks, quarter-ranks, fours, and files, with that certainty and precision, that every man may in an instant know his exact place in every movement; and a very simple method of ensuring that knowledge, is by accustoming the men on whom the exactitude of the movements depends (that is to say the Pivots and Flankers) to dart forwards the right hand in a line from the shoulder, the moment the word of command is given; between which and the word march, the exercising officer should always allow sufficient time for the men to recollect themselves; this will inform the rest of the division, on whom they are to depend whilst moving; and if executed smartly, will by no means take away from the neatness of the movements. I should recommend the above method of practising the tellings off for some time, without executing the movements themselves, till every man is well acquainted with his place; only exchanging the word *March* for *As you were*. When perfect in this, they may be wheeled in squadron (each troop being told off and exercised as such) to *the Right, Right, and Right about*; to *the Left, Left, and Left about*; the same by half ranks  
quarter



quarter ranks, and fours, first with open ranks wheeling separately, and then closed wheeling together; making them halt after every wheel, as it will be time enough to shew their use in manœuvring, after they are perfect in the wheelings themselves. The wheeling to the right and left about by fours I beg leave to recommend strongly as the simplest and most effectual mode of changing front if attack'd in the rear, or of coming to the front in order to cover a retreat. They may next perfect them in passing and reining back, by practising the opening, closing, and doubling of files; and doubling of ranks and forming again from all the different tellings off; and then proceed to the single and double filings. When advanced thus far it may be right for the commanding Officers to exemplify to their troops the use of all the different manœuvres, in the order they are plac'd in the instructions, or rather in such order as the nature of the country may render necessary, by taking them to ground intersected by bogs, brooks, woods, and lanes; which by obliging them to break their front, and form again when they have pass'd the obstruction, will instantly shew the necessity of the manœuvre.

We will now suppose the Volunteers not only to be perfect in the use of their arms, but also exact in performing the different evolutions;

evolutions; the troops are therefore ready for regular field days, which may be continued either once or twice per week according to the progress made; and as it will be utterly impossible (on account of the troops being formed in separate districts) for them to be inspected, or to act together on any occasion without the previous practising the whole business of a review day, I have here added (4.) what appears to me the proper form of proceeding; beginning with the reception of a General Officer from right to left along the front; the marching past him, first in squadron, (that is to say the troop told off as such, which it must be remember'd is always the case when one regiment only, or any part of it takes the field; excepting only that when the whole regiment is drawn up to be review'd, or for any other ceremony, it is then divided into the proper squadrons of two troops each, till the evolutions begin, when it is again told off in six, as may be seen in the instructions under the head of *Movements of the line in six squadrons*;) which shews the sizing and general appearance of the whole; and afterwards by files to give him an opportunity of inspecting them singly; a practice which should by all means be strictly attended to, as the surest method of inspiring individuals

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(4.) Vide Instructions.

individuals with a spirit of emulation in regard to their appearance as soldiers; which must naturally be the case, where every man is certain of undergoing so severe a scrutiny: when this is finished and the squadron form'd on its original ground, we next proceed (the rejection of the carbine, having rendered the dismounting and linking in order to go through the manual exercise and firings on foot, unnecessary; but which must be done in this place, if carbines are made use of;) to fire with pistols, to front, right, and left; drawing, and returning swords between the firings; and then to go through the few plain and useful evolutions contained in the instructions—finishing with a general salute before they are dismissed—the same form *mutatis mutandis* (with the addition of fetching and lodging the standards) will do for either a squadron of two troops, or a regiment of six—as may also be seen in the instructions.

In the foregoing sketch of discipline, I flatter myself, that your Lordship will find every thing which can be of use, and nothing superfluous; with a less degree of military knowledge, we could hardly call ourselves soldiers; and in order to attain a greater we must sacrifice more time than could well be spared from our families and from our Occupations.



pations. That pursuing the above medium,  
the *Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry* may under  
your Lordship's command be found equal to  
every duty their country can require of them,  
is the ardent hope of,

Your very faithful,

And devoted,

Humble servant,

Elmhurst, Sept. 29, 1794.

F. P. E.



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LETTER, II.

ON THE

UTILITY AND EXPEDIENCY

OF THE

Volunteer Establishment.

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*Statuo esse optime constitutam rempublicam quæ ex tribus generibus  
illis, regali, optimo, et populari, modice confusa.*

CICERO.

I look on that as the best constituted form of government,  
which consists of a due mixture of the three estates, the  
King, the Lords, and the Commons.

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*My Lord,*

HAVING in my former letter proceeded  
as far in the military part of our duty,  
as the very narrow limits of my abilities, and  
the rust of thirteen years absence from the ser-  
vice would permit, allow me in the present,  
to wander from the dry didactic path, to say  
a few words on the utility and political expe-  
diency of the Volunteer establishment ; a  
measure, evincing strongly the provident wis-  
dom of the legislature ; a measure, by which  
alone the internal peace of this country can,  
in

in the present state of European politics, be for a moment ensured; and which, I trust, will prove the certain and effectual means of driving far, and for ever from us, the hydra of rebellion, with all its train of horrible and sanguinary consequences.

In order to prove the expediency of the measure, it will be necessary to enter a little into the nature of those alarms which have given rise to it; and which, however some may have affected to treat as groundless, even in assemblies, which it would be irregular, and amounting to a breach of the known privileges of those assemblies in me to particularize here, have gone forth so apparently well founded from the one to the other extremity of the island, that it has become the serious duty of every honest man, to publish to the world an unequivocal declaration of attachment to his sovereign, as well as to that constitution under which the British empire has arriv'd at its present unexampled height of prosperity.—If any man doubts my assertion, I will desire him to cast an enquiring eye over the surface of the earth, and tell me, in what corner of the globe, if not in Britain, Prosperity erects her throne.—He will not surely say that she has introduc'd the requisition to encrease domestic comfort; or the guillotine

guillotine to lengthen life in France: shall I then believe that he envies the despotism of Russia, or the ruin'd finances of the other European Potentates; shall we cross the Atlantic to enjoy the infantine weakness of America, where parties, like children, are beginning to quarrel even in the cradle; or will he, tardily open to conviction, turn to his native country, and behold her rising superior in the scale of nations; enjoying a trade unbounded, and a consequent affluence which mocks at computation; engag'd in a just and necessary war, hardly feeling the expence of it; enabl'd by her immense resources not only to bear her own share of the burthen, but even to assist in lightening those of others; seeing and acknowledging the general welfare of the whole, let him then view the peace and happiness of individuals; let him behold the wealthy trader enjoying without controul, the fruits of early industry, and the rewards of application; the man of landed property receiving the issues of his estate at his own free disposal, and clear from all deductions save only that very small proportion which the state demands under the name of land tax; which is expended for his defence in common with the rest of the empire; and which can only be granted by representatives elected by the landed property of the kingdom;



dom; and last, but most in point to our present subject, let him behold the independent, the respectable yeoman, cultivating and improving his paternal fields; enjoying in the bosom of domestic peace all that can endear, or render life desirable; and knowing that whilst he conforms to those easy and salutary laws, which were enacted for his own security, it is beyond the power of man to hurt or to annoy him. To men who are so feelingly convinc'd of their own happiness, when compared with the bulk of mankind, it is not necessary for me, even were I so inclin'd, to enter into a tedious disquisition on the superiority of the British Constitution; but I will briefly assert, that it is a form of government which throws as much Liberty into the hands of the subject, as is compatible with the nature of a civiliz'd society, where if he has something to give up, he has much more to receive in exchange; where for the small sacrifice of a very trifling part of his property, to supply the calls of the state; and a very inconsiderable share of his time, in the discharge of those offices which fall on all in their turns, he is amply, and beyond all possible invasion secured and guarded, in the undisturb'd possession and expenditure of the bulk of that property, as well as in the unquestion'd use and enjoyment of every remaining moment of his time; a  
state,

state, to sum up all, which as in this country, imposes no restraints but such as tend, to prevent the commission of evil, and under which he enjoys every possible latitude for the promotion of good—a system so beautifully harmonious in all its parts, and in which the social duties, and their relative dependencies, are so closely interwoven each with all, that the very existence of the one, must necessarily depend on the welfare of the whole and where.

If not equal all, yet all are free;

Equally free : For orders and degrees.

Jar not with Liberty, but well consist.

If these things are so, and that they are the declar'd consent of a very large majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom, express'd in their meetings for the support of government authorizes me to pronounce, I have only to shew in as few words as possible that the constitution is really threaten'd, not only by the open hostilities of avow'd enemies, but also by the more dangerous, because unexpected attacks of false friends; and here my Lord, fortunately for me we are not to trust to any arguments of mine, we are not reduc'd to rest our confidence on the mere *IPSE DIXIT* of any man; for in proof of my assertion, a body of evidence comes forth in such an unquestionable shape, and back'd with such incontrovertible

incontrovertible authority, that no one who has eyes to see, or ears to hear, can for a moment doubt the existence of a very dangerous, and extensive conspiracy against the crown, and constitution of the country; we have before us the report of a committee of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembl'd, which tells us in the most plain and forcible language, that even in the very heart of the kingdom, in the metropolis of the empire, they have discovered no less than thirty divisions of disaffected subjects, some of which consist of six hundred persons each; corresponding not only with other illegal societies in different parts of the kingdom, but even with the avow'd enemies of their country; and finally threatening to subvert the constitution, and to reduce us to the level of our unhappy neighbours. How far in doing this they may have been guilty of overt acts of treason, it is now neither the time nor place, even were I competent, to pronounce; their trials are depending, and the violated laws of their country, will deal with them in the measure which they deserve; let me only add that so imminent has the danger appear'd to the executive government, that it has thought it necessary for the collective safety, to obtain by a speedy and solemn act of the legislature, a  
temporary



temporary suspension of the grand bulwark of individual freedom.

If then my Lord, this constitution so highly priz'd, is a treasure worth preserving, even at the hazard of our fortunes, and of our lives; and if we know that that treasure is threaten'd to be wrested from us, how plain and obvious is the conclusion these premises afford; that it is our immediate interest as well as duty, to step forward with alacrity, in order to afford to government the only thing now wanting for its security, our personal assistance in the internal defence of the country—the mode of doing which is so clearly mark'd out, and every doubt in regard to the legality or expediency of the measure so effectually remov'd by the wisdom of our representatives, who as the constitutional guardians of the public purse, and as such ever tender of private property, have in conjunction with the other branches of the legislature, empower'd and encourag'd (but by no means oblig'd) the faithful and well dispos'd subject to arm in his own defence, and at his own cost, as loyalty may prompt, or as ability will permit.

And here, my Lord, before I conclude, let me address a few words to those, who are most interested in a proper explanation of the

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Volunteer

Volunteer Establishment, the Yeomanry of the county, of whom it is to be form'd. Before *their* eyes let me bring the striking contrast of their present state, to what it would be under the reign of Jacobinism.—In the former, sowing with the certain expectation of reaping what they have sown; and breeding with the surest prospect of selling what they have bred; returning from the daily employment of the field, and sitting down in the bosom of their families, secure that no one shall enter the door but by their own invitation; and resting assur'd, that when the day of payment arrives, they will receive the price of their crop, and of their stock, undiminish'd and unfluenc'd by any thing but the variation of demand in the weekly market; a variation, which the increas'd or abated consumption of the articles they have to sell, can alone bias. Let us now regard the other side of the picture, and see what French Liberty, as it is call'd, has done for my brother farmer—when harvest is finish'd, with the help of half the proper number of horses, (the other half of his team having been taken for the use of the army, without any compensation whatever) he supposes that he shall, at least, have leave to do what he pleases with the crop so miserably harvested: by no means; it is put in

in a *state of requisition*; that is to say, the Convention seizes it for the use of the soldiery, leaving the unfortunate peasant such a part as may be suppos'd sufficient for the bare maintenance of his family; and if out of that, by dint of half-starving himself and children, he saves a small quantity to take to market, there is a person ready arm'd with the authority of the Convention, to fix a *maximum*, or the highest price for which it may be sold, and which he is sure to fix lower than what the ruined farmer can afford to offer it at.—

You will now think, gentlemen, that as the unfortunate man is rob'd of all, the Convention has no farther hold on him; so far from it, he is now in the very situation they wish for—he has nothing to lose but his life, and of that they will also dispose by *requisition*; and will place him in the front ranks of their army, to be ended by an English cannon; a Prussian sabre; or an Austrian bayonet. (1) Perhaps gentlemen you may think my picture is painted beyond the truth, or that you are out of the reach of its resemblance: believe me seriously, the portrait is a just one;

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and

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(1) For a more enlarg'd view, both of the danger and of the misery above mention'd, look into Mr. Young's most admirable and elegant essay, in No. 129, of the *Annals of Agriculture*; and to whose superior and now acknowledg'd abilities, we owe the idea of an arm'd Yeomanry.



and the danger by no means so distant as you imagine—it is by *your* exertions alone, that it can be banish'd from this now happy island: and let me beg of you to consider, that when by such exertions the security of the kingdom is establish'd, and peace returns, with how different an aspect will a grateful country behold her guardians and preservers, from that opprobrious and disdainful look which she will cast on the indolent and the coward, who shrunk from danger and left her to protect herself.

That there are persons so woefully ignorant, or so wilfully blind, as to seek an exchange from the ascertain'd and establish'd blessings of a clearly defin'd and limited monarchy, for the wild and visionary speculations of republican anarchy, the added experience of every hour but too clearly proves; but who shall assert that they will not hide their guilty heads, and sink into their original obscurity, when they see the respectable and independent Yeomanry of the kingdom stepping forth with undaunted courage, in defence of their beloved sovereign, and of that constitution, which the test of time has prov'd to be without an equal; and which has secured to their ancestors and to themselves every enjoyment a rational and moderate mind can wish for.

Conscious

Conscious of these blessings the British Yeoman arms to defend and to ensure the continuance of them, nor will he resign them but with his life; unlike the mercenary hireling, obeying neither the calls of avarice, nor the mandates of ambition, but literally fighting (2.) PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.

I have the honor to be,

With perfect respect and regard,

*Your Lordship's*

Most obedient and very

Faithful servant,

Elmhurst, Sept. 30, 1794.

F. P. ELIOT.

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(2) PRO ARIS, ET FOCIS---FOR OUR ALTARS, and for our HEARTHS: [that is, For our CHURCHES and HOUSES] the motto on the Staffordshire Standards.

Conscious of the fact that the British people  
have a right to know the truth about the  
race of the world, not without a knowledge of  
his life, and the many things that have  
made the life of the world, not the knowledge  
of the world, but the life of the world (2) and

THE LIFE OF THE WORLD

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